

The Intelligencer.

How the Framers of the Constitution Regarded the Electoral Vote.

The New York Times devotes an article to the history of the electoral vote. Or, more properly speaking, it devotes the article to showing that from the very outset of the government no instance has occurred to show that the two houses of Congress have any power over said vote. It cites the fact that John Adams, the first President of the Senate, one of the framers of the Constitution, opened and counted the vote that elected Washington President and himself Vice President. He did so in pursuance of the clause in the Constitution declaring that "the President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted."

John Adams, under this clause, certified that he had "opened and counted the votes of the Electors for President and Vice President of the United States." There were present in the two houses of Congress, as witnesses to the ceremony, a number of the framers of the Constitution, such men as James Madison, Roger Sherman, Robert Morris and many others. The Times contends that John Adams and all his associates among the framers of the constitution then and there present, understood that it was the duty of his office to open and count the vote of the Electoral College just as it should count to hand. In other words, that they did not suppose that they had any power to revise the vote or to reject any vote on account of informality. Adams opened and counted the vote that elected himself President and Jefferson Vice President, and sent a notification of the fact to Jefferson in the following words: "The undersigned, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate, did, in the presence of the said Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and count all the votes of the electors." Thomas Jefferson, as Vice President under Adams, opened and counted the vote in 1801, and although "the counted returns that were informal, thereby advancing his own ends, no friend of Burr or member of either House of Congress questioned his Constitutional right to decide what votes should be counted."

When George Clinton, as Vice President under Madison, notified Elbridge Gerry of his election to the same position (under Madison's second term) he used the words employed by Adams in his notification to Jefferson. Charles Pickens, of South Carolina, a conspicuous framer of the Constitution, in the course of some remarks in Congress in 1850, on the subject of the electoral vote, spoke as follows:

"By the Constitution, Electors of a President are to be chosen in the manner directed by the State Legislatures. This is all that is said. In case the State Legislatures refuse to make these directions, there is no power to compel them; there is a single word in the Constitution which can be, by the most tortured construction, be extended to give Congress or any branch of our Federal Government, a right to make or alter the State Legislatures' directions on this subject. The right to make these directions is complete and conclusive, subject to no control or revision, and placed entirely with them, for the best and most unanswerable reasons."

Abraham Baldwin, another framer of the Constitution, in the course of some remarks on the power and authority which relate to the election, returns and qualifications of members of the Electoral College, said: "Shall these be taken away from that body and be submitted to the superior decision and control of Congress, without a particle of authority for it in the Constitution?"

After these citations, the Times proceeds as follows: "In 1800, John Randolph, of Roanoke, and Mr. Davenport, of Connecticut, both conceded in the House of Representatives that the President of the Senate was the person designated by the Constitution for counting out the votes, the justice of which concession was not then questioned by a member of the House. In the joint convention of that year, Mr. Hillhouse observed that the return from one of the States appeared to be defective, the Governor's certificate not being attached. No notice was taken of this observation either by the President of the joint meeting or by any member present. On Feb. 14, 1821, Mr. Randolph, of Virginia, proposed that the President of the Senate should be authorized to 'recognize in this House or the other body, singly or conjointly, the power to decide on the votes of any State.'"

He maintained that the Electoral College was as independent of Congress as Congress is of them. Mr. Floyd, of Virginia, protested against the assumption of authority over the Electoral vote of a State on the part of Congress. Mr. Archer, of Maryland, was opposed to the House undertaking to provide in any manner as to the legality of the electoral votes; it had no right to determine whether a vote should be received or rejected. These, in addition to what we have presented before, are the precedents and authorities which must determine by whom the electoral vote should be counted in February, 1877. If the majority of the House should not know what the counting clause meant, it will take a clearer light than the Confederate breakers of the Constitution can shed upon it to illuminate their and our understandings.

What Senator Thurman Said About an Oregon Case.

The Democracy of Wheeling are supposed to have great regard for the opinion of Senator Thurman. He was the choice of many of them, if not of most of them, for President, and when he came here during the campaign to address the faithful they were willing to stand in the mud and rain to listen to his oratorical utterances.

This being the case, the Wheeling Democracy will be glad to know Thurman's position on the Oregon case. They perhaps observed that he was shy about committing himself on the question during the debate in the Senate on Thursday. This may have been because he had committed himself to the other side of the question—that is, the side opposed to the action of the Governor of Oregon—in 1872, in the case of the North Carolina contested Senatorship, the contestants being Abbott and Vance. The case was

CONGRESS.

THE JOINT RULES.

Interesting Discussion in the Senate

The Edmund Resolution Adopted.

SOUTH CAROLINA AFFAIRS.

Proceedings in the Legislature.

THE OREGON SWINDLE.

High Handed Action of Cronin

The Nefarious Tool of the Governor

Democratic Reform.

XLIV CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 7.

Mr. Baker, of Indiana, introduced a bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution, forbidding the assumption or payment of any claims for loss or damage resulting from the destruction of property by fire, or from any other cause, except by the action of the courts.

Mr. LeMoine offered the following resolution: "Resolved, That the Senate be requested to appoint a committee to inquire into the propriety of the action of the House of Representatives in passing the Edmund resolution, and to report thereon to the Senate at its next session."

Mr. Faulkner offered a resolution in relation to the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the object and purpose of the Government in recently removing from the Texas frontier the property at Harper's Ferry, and whether it would not be expedient to re-establish a national army there.

Mr. Miller offered a resolution calling on the President for information as to whether the cavalry force has been recently removed from the Texas frontier. Mr. Faulkner introduced a bill to continue the appropriation for the improvement of the Monongahela river, W. Va., referred.

The Judicial Committee on the McCrary proposition will today report. The committee will recommend the rejection of the resolution without any amendment except one, providing that the Special Committee shall consist of seven instead of five members. It will probably be brought before the House next Monday.

The Pension Appropriation bill was passed by the House of Representatives yesterday, calling on the President for copies of instructions sent to, and of the reports received from the military or civil officers in the South. The only objection was made by the Republicans. Mr. McCrary's resolution was adopted without debate, and the House adjourned until Monday.

Mr. Ingalls submitted a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Interior to report to the Senate immediately what Indians have been made to remove to the Indian Territory, and what negotiations are now pending between the Government and said Indians, with a view to their removal to that Territory.

Mr. Mitchell called for a reference of the resolution submitted by him yesterday, directing the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to investigate the facts attending the appointment of E. A. Cronin as a Presidential elector by the Governor of Oregon, and if warranted, to report thereon to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Hogan, the bill introduced by him last session, to provide for the issue of silver coin, and to make silver dollars a legal tender, was taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Morton moved that three additional members to the Committee on Privileges and Elections be appointed to aid in discharging the duties imposed by the resolution of Mr. Edmunds providing for an investigation into the recent election of Oregon, and if warranted, to report thereon to the Senate.

Mr. Harvey submitted a resolution authorizing a select committee to inquire into the several branches of the civil service, and to report thereon to the Senate at its next session.

Mr. Edmunds moved to take up the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States in regard to the count of the Electoral vote by the Supreme Court.

The House Committee on Appropriations today assigned to Representatives Holman, Blount and Waldron the preparation of the Postoffice Appropriation bill. This sub-committee will meet to commence their work to-morrow.

The President has nominated Vincent Borog, of Kentucky, as Pension Agent at Lexington.

The President has recognized Charles Hensorten as Consul of Belgium at Chicago.

Fatal Accident.

Belmont, O., December 8.—A young man working in the Eagle State Factory at this place, named A. J. Bligg, was instantly killed to-day. He was in the act of changing a belt on the heading machine with a small piece of a heading belt when the block caught in the belt and new heading pulley and broke his neck. He was well respected by the citizens of this place. His parents reside in Clinton county, Ohio.

Official Majority of the Missouri Democratic State Ticket.

St. Louis, December 8.—The following is the official vote on the State ticket, being counted at Jefferson City to-day: Phelps, for Governor, 199,580; Finkler, 147,094. Phelps majority 52,486.

The Welland Canal.

St. Catharines, Ont., December 8.—It is officially announced that the Welland canal will be closed on Monday next.

CONGRESS.

THE JOINT RULES.

Interesting Discussion in the Senate

The Edmund Resolution Adopted.

SOUTH CAROLINA AFFAIRS.

Proceedings in the Legislature.

THE OREGON SWINDLE.

High Handed Action of Cronin

The Nefarious Tool of the Governor

Democratic Reform.

XLIV CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 7.

Mr. Baker, of Indiana, introduced a bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution, forbidding the assumption or payment of any claims for loss or damage resulting from the destruction of property by fire, or from any other cause, except by the action of the courts.

Mr. LeMoine offered the following resolution: "Resolved, That the Senate be requested to appoint a committee to inquire into the propriety of the action of the House of Representatives in passing the Edmund resolution, and to report thereon to the Senate at its next session."

Mr. Faulkner offered a resolution in relation to the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the object and purpose of the Government in recently removing from the Texas frontier the property at Harper's Ferry, and whether it would not be expedient to re-establish a national army there.

Mr. Miller offered a resolution calling on the President for information as to whether the cavalry force has been recently removed from the Texas frontier. Mr. Faulkner introduced a bill to continue the appropriation for the improvement of the Monongahela river, W. Va., referred.

The Judicial Committee on the McCrary proposition will today report. The committee will recommend the rejection of the resolution without any amendment except one, providing that the Special Committee shall consist of seven instead of five members. It will probably be brought before the House next Monday.

The Pension Appropriation bill was passed by the House of Representatives yesterday, calling on the President for copies of instructions sent to, and of the reports received from the military or civil officers in the South. The only objection was made by the Republicans. Mr. McCrary's resolution was adopted without debate, and the House adjourned until Monday.

Mr. Ingalls submitted a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Interior to report to the Senate immediately what Indians have been made to remove to the Indian Territory, and what negotiations are now pending between the Government and said Indians, with a view to their removal to that Territory.

Mr. Mitchell called for a reference of the resolution submitted by him yesterday, directing the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to investigate the facts attending the appointment of E. A. Cronin as a Presidential elector by the Governor of Oregon, and if warranted, to report thereon to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Hogan, the bill introduced by him last session, to provide for the issue of silver coin, and to make silver dollars a legal tender, was taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Morton moved that three additional members to the Committee on Privileges and Elections be appointed to aid in discharging the duties imposed by the resolution of Mr. Edmunds providing for an investigation into the recent election of Oregon, and if warranted, to report thereon to the Senate.

Mr. Harvey submitted a resolution authorizing a select committee to inquire into the several branches of the civil service, and to report thereon to the Senate at its next session.

Mr. Edmunds moved to take up the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States in regard to the count of the Electoral vote by the Supreme Court.

The House Committee on Appropriations today assigned to Representatives Holman, Blount and Waldron the preparation of the Postoffice Appropriation bill. This sub-committee will meet to commence their work to-morrow.

The President has nominated Vincent Borog, of Kentucky, as Pension Agent at Lexington.

The President has recognized Charles Hensorten as Consul of Belgium at Chicago.

Fatal Accident.

Belmont, O., December 8.—A young man working in the Eagle State Factory at this place, named A. J. Bligg, was instantly killed to-day. He was in the act of changing a belt on the heading machine with a small piece of a heading belt when the block caught in the belt and new heading pulley and broke his neck. He was well respected by the citizens of this place. His parents reside in Clinton county, Ohio.

Official Majority of the Missouri Democratic State Ticket.

St. Louis, December 8.—The following is the official vote on the State ticket, being counted at Jefferson City to-day: Phelps, for Governor, 199,580; Finkler, 147,094. Phelps majority 52,486.

The Welland Canal.

St. Catharines, Ont., December 8.—It is officially announced that the Welland canal will be closed on Monday next.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE.

The Valley of the Shadow of Death.

New York, December 8.—Brooklyn

literally walking in the valley of the shadow of death. The funerals of such of the victims of the theatre disaster as have been identified are taking place, and through the streets in every part of the city hordes are moving bearing the remains to the cemeteries. About thirty-five men are at work on the ruins, and it is hoped that the full extent of calamity will be definitely ascertained within the next twenty-four hours. They have not yet succeeded in uncovering the dress circle, and it is therefore still uncertain how many any of the spectators were killed. One man's body was found this morning in the parquette, and also two or three fragments of flesh, which may possibly belong either to the bodies which have already been removed, or to others which have been almost totally consumed. The body was so charred that it was impossible to identify it. It was evidently that of a woman, and a piece of hoop-skirt adhered to the remains. The articles taken from the dead have been deposited for identification, and are guarded by a number of police officers. Since 11 o'clock, when the articles were arranged for identification, they have been examined by a large number of persons. The remains of Mr. Murdoch and his brother actor, Claude Burroughs, are in charge of undertakers. A meeting of the surviving members of the Brooklyn Theatre and Union Square Theatre was held this afternoon to make arrangements for the funeral of their late associates. Several bodies were claimed at both the Morgue and the market to-day. One body, on which was a gold watch, was claimed by no less than seven persons. In the temporary Morgue there is quite a pile of legs, arms, and fragments of bodies. The Central Office and City Hall are heavily draped, and the large business establishments are putting on the habiliments of mourning, and a number of the stores are closed, and on the door is a notice reading, "Closed in consequence of death in the family."

At the investigation which Fire Marshal Brady is making, John Lyons testified that he was in the top gallery and first saw the fire through a crack in the scene on the left hand side of the stage. It was quite a large flame, and when I heard the cry of fire my friend and myself ran down the stairs and I called out 'Fire!' and then I saw the flames. I dropped over the banisters at the head of the stairs and when I got up a policeman tried to push me back; several others jumped on top of me; the stairs were crowded, and the police tried to keep the crowd back, and there was also a crowd down the stairs. I saw a man in a top gallery; half of the people had got out of the gallery; after I left there was nothing to indicate the breaking of the theatre; when I came down the people were panic-stricken and were falling on each other; there were very few women.

John Doyle, who was in the parquette, testified, I do not think there were six persons behind me when I got out; I am sure when I got out there was not a man or woman in the parquette. Eighty bodies are still in the morgue and 83 in the Adams street market house. Parais of some of the corpses have been taken out and looked at. Carbolic acid is poured over them hourly. By order of the Board of Health chlorate of lime is scattered about the floor as the decomposing limbs and trunks increase the offensiveness of the place.

The Coroner made a further post-mortem examination of the bodies of the Catholics that most of the deaths were caused by suffocation.

There was a rumor this morning that the men digging in the ruins had come upon new pits containing 200 dead and mutilated bodies. There was no foundation for this rumor. The Relief Committee is now ascertaining the number of surviving relatives and their condition. At the services in the Catholic churches to-day reference was made to the disaster, and the congregations were called upon to make manifest their Catholic charity—prayers for the dead and pecuniary aid for the living.

The following testimony was taken by Fire Marshal Brady to-day: John Doyle, who was in the parquette, testified, I do not think there were six persons behind me when I got out; I am sure when I got out there was not a man or woman in the parquette. Eighty bodies are still in the morgue and 83 in the Adams street market house. Parais of some of the corpses have been taken out and looked at. Carbolic acid is poured over them hourly. By order of the Board of Health chlorate of lime is scattered about the floor as the decomposing limbs and trunks increase the offensiveness of the place.

The Coroner made a further post-mortem examination of the bodies of the Catholics that most of the deaths were caused by suffocation.

There was a rumor this morning that the men digging in the ruins had come upon new pits containing 200 dead and mutilated bodies. There was no foundation for this rumor. The Relief Committee is now ascertaining the number of surviving relatives and their condition. At the services in the Catholic churches to-day reference was made to the disaster, and the congregations were called upon to make manifest their Catholic charity—prayers for the dead and pecuniary aid for the living.

The following testimony was taken by Fire Marshal Brady to-day: John Doyle, who was in the parquette, testified, I do not think there were six persons behind me when I got out; I am sure when I got out there was not a man or woman in the parquette. Eighty bodies are still in the morgue and 83 in the Adams street market house. Parais of some of the corpses have been taken out and looked at. Carbolic acid is poured over them hourly. By order of the Board of Health chlorate of lime is scattered about the floor as the decomposing limbs and trunks increase the offensiveness of the place.

The Coroner made a further post-mortem examination of the bodies of the Catholics that most of the deaths were caused by suffocation.

There was a rumor this morning that the men digging in the ruins had come upon new pits containing 200 dead and mutilated bodies. There was no foundation for this rumor. The Relief Committee is now ascertaining the number of surviving relatives and their condition. At the services in the Catholic churches to-day reference was made to the disaster, and the congregations were called upon to make manifest their Catholic charity—prayers for the dead and pecuniary aid for the living.

The following testimony was taken by Fire Marshal Brady to-day: John Doyle, who was in the parquette, testified, I do not think there were six persons behind me when I got out; I am sure when I got out there was not a man or woman in the parquette. Eighty bodies are still in the morgue and 83 in the Adams street market house. Parais of some of the corpses have been taken out and looked at. Carbolic acid is poured over them hourly. By order of the Board of Health chlorate of lime is scattered about the floor as the decomposing limbs and trunks increase the offensiveness of the place.

The Coroner made a further post-mortem examination of the bodies of the Catholics that most of the deaths were caused by suffocation.

There was a rumor this morning that the men digging in the ruins had come upon new pits containing 200 dead and mutilated bodies. There was no foundation for this rumor. The Relief Committee is now ascertaining the number of surviving relatives and their condition. At the services in the Catholic churches to-day reference was made to the disaster, and the congregations were called upon to make manifest their Catholic charity—prayers for the dead and pecuniary aid for the living.

The following testimony was taken by Fire Marshal Brady to-day: John Doyle, who was in the parquette, testified, I do not think there were six persons behind me when I got out; I am sure when I got out there was not a man or woman in the parquette. Eighty bodies are still in the morgue and 83 in the Adams street market house. Parais of some of the corpses have been taken out and looked at. Carbolic acid is poured over them hourly. By order of the Board of Health chlorate of lime is scattered about the floor as the decomposing limbs and trunks increase the offensiveness of the place.

The Coroner made a further post-mortem examination of the bodies of the Catholics that most of the deaths were caused by suffocation.

There was a rumor this morning that the men digging in the ruins had come upon new pits containing 200 dead and mutilated bodies. There was no foundation for this rumor. The Relief Committee is now ascertaining the number of surviving relatives and their condition. At the services in the Catholic churches to-day reference was made to the disaster, and the congregations were called upon to make manifest their Catholic charity—prayers for the dead and pecuniary aid for the living.

THE OREGON SWINDLE.

High Handed Action of Cronin

The Nefarious Tool of the Governor

Democratic Reform.

XLIV CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 7.

Mr. Baker, of Indiana, introduced a bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution, forbidding the assumption or payment of any claims for loss or damage resulting from the destruction of property by fire, or from any other cause, except by the action of the courts.

Mr. LeMoine offered the following resolution: "Resolved, That the Senate be requested to appoint a committee to inquire into the propriety of the action of the House of Representatives in passing the Edmund resolution, and to report thereon to the Senate at its next session."

Mr. Faulkner offered a resolution in relation to the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the object and purpose of the Government in recently removing from the Texas frontier the property at Harper's Ferry, and whether it would not be expedient to re-establish a national army there.

Mr. Miller offered a resolution calling on the President for information as to whether the cavalry force has been recently removed from the Texas frontier. Mr. Faulkner introduced a bill to continue the appropriation for the improvement of the Monongahela river, W. Va., referred.

The Judicial Committee on the McCrary proposition will today report. The committee will recommend the rejection of the resolution without any amendment except one, providing that the Special Committee shall consist of seven instead of five members. It will probably be brought before the House next Monday.

The Pension Appropriation bill was passed by the House of Representatives yesterday, calling on the President for copies of instructions sent to, and of the reports received from the military or civil officers in the South. The only objection was made by the Republicans. Mr. McCrary's resolution was adopted without debate, and the House adjourned until Monday.

Mr. Ingalls submitted a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Interior to report to the Senate immediately what Indians have been made to remove to the Indian Territory, and what negotiations are now pending between the Government and said Indians, with a view to their removal to that Territory.

Mr. Mitchell called for a reference of the resolution submitted by him yesterday, directing the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to investigate the facts attending the appointment of E. A. Cronin as a Presidential elector by the Governor of Oregon, and if warranted, to report thereon to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Hogan, the bill introduced by him last session, to provide for the issue of silver coin, and to make silver dollars a legal tender, was taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Morton moved that three additional members to the Committee on Privileges and Elections be appointed to aid in discharging the duties imposed by the resolution of Mr. Edmunds providing for an investigation into the recent election of Oregon, and if warranted, to report thereon to the Senate.

Mr. Harvey submitted a resolution authorizing a select committee to inquire into the several branches of the civil service, and to report thereon to the Senate at its next session.

Mr. Edmunds moved to take up the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States in regard to the count of the Electoral vote by the Supreme Court.

The House Committee on Appropriations today assigned to Representatives Holman, Blount and Waldron the preparation of the Postoffice Appropriation bill. This sub-committee will meet to commence their work to-morrow.

The President has nominated Vincent Borog, of Kentucky, as Pension Agent at Lexington.

The President has recognized Charles Hensorten as Consul of Belgium at Chicago.

THE OREGON SWINDLE.

High Handed Action of Cronin

The Nefarious Tool of the Governor

Democratic Reform.

XLIV CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 7.

Mr. Baker, of Indiana, introduced a bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution, forbidding the assumption or payment of any claims for loss or damage resulting from the destruction of property by fire, or from any other cause, except by the action of the courts.

Mr. LeMoine offered the following resolution: "Resolved, That the Senate be requested to appoint a committee to inquire into the propriety of the action of the House of Representatives in passing the Edmund resolution, and to report thereon to the Senate at its next session."

Mr. Faulkner offered a resolution in relation to the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the object and purpose of the Government in recently removing from the Texas frontier the property at Harper's Ferry, and whether it would not be expedient to re-establish a national army there.

Mr. Miller offered a resolution calling on the President for information as to whether the cavalry force has been recently removed from the Texas frontier. Mr. Faulkner introduced a bill to continue the appropriation for the improvement of the Monongahela river, W. Va., referred.

The Judicial Committee on the McCrary proposition will today report. The committee will recommend the rejection of the resolution without any amendment except one, providing that the Special Committee shall consist of seven instead of five members. It will probably be brought before the House next Monday.

The Pension Appropriation bill was passed by the House of Representatives yesterday, calling on the President for copies of instructions sent to, and of the reports received from the military or civil officers in the South. The only objection was made by the Republicans. Mr. McCrary's resolution was adopted without debate, and the House adjourned until Monday.

Mr. Ingalls submitted a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Interior to report to the Senate immediately what Indians have been made to remove to the Indian Territory, and what negotiations are now pending between the Government and said Indians, with a view to their removal to that Territory.

Mr. Mitchell called for a reference of the resolution submitted by him yesterday, directing the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to investigate the facts attending the appointment of E. A. Cronin as a Presidential elector by the Governor of Oregon, and if warranted, to report thereon to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Hogan, the bill introduced by him last session, to provide for the issue of silver coin, and to make silver dollars a legal tender, was taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Morton moved that three additional members to the Committee on Privileges and Elections be appointed to aid in discharging the duties imposed by the resolution of Mr. Edmunds providing for an investigation into the recent election of Oregon, and if warranted, to report thereon to the Senate.

Mr. Harvey submitted a resolution authorizing a select committee to inquire into the several branches of the civil service, and to report thereon to the Senate at its next session.

Mr. Edmunds moved to take up the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States in regard to the count of the Electoral vote by the Supreme Court.

The House Committee on Appropriations today assigned to Representatives Holman, Blount and Waldron the preparation of the Postoffice Appropriation bill. This sub-committee will meet to commence their work to-morrow.

The President has nominated Vincent Borog, of Kentucky, as Pension Agent at Lexington.

The President has recognized Charles Hensorten as Consul of Belgium at Chicago.

THE OREGON SWINDLE.

High Handed Action of Cronin

The Nefarious Tool of the Governor

Democratic Reform.

XLIV CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 7.

Mr. Baker, of Indiana, introduced a bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution, forbidding the assumption or payment of any claims for loss or damage resulting from the destruction of property by fire, or from any other cause, except by the action of the courts.

Mr. LeMoine offered the following resolution: "Resolved, That the Senate be requested to appoint a committee to inquire into the propriety of the action of the House of Representatives in passing the Edmund resolution, and to report thereon to the Senate at its next session."

Mr. Faulkner offered a resolution in relation to the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the object and purpose of the Government in recently removing from the Texas frontier the property at Harper's Ferry, and whether it would not be expedient to re-establish a national army there.

Mr. Miller offered a resolution calling on the President for information as to whether the cavalry force has been recently removed from the Texas frontier. Mr. Faulkner introduced a bill to continue the appropriation for the improvement of the Monongahela river, W. Va., referred.

The Judicial Committee on the McCrary proposition will today report. The committee will recommend the rejection of the resolution without any amendment except one, providing that the Special Committee shall consist of seven instead of five members. It will probably be brought before the House next Monday.

The Pension Appropriation bill was passed by the House of Representatives yesterday, calling on the President for copies of instructions sent to, and of the reports received from the military or civil officers in the South. The only objection was made by the Republicans. Mr. McCrary's resolution was adopted without debate, and the House adjourned until Monday.